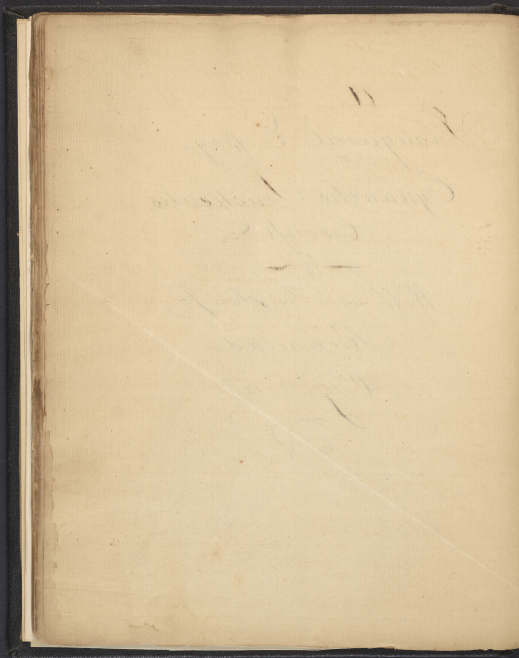


An,
Inaugural Essay,
on,
Cynanche Trachealis,
Croup &c.

— by —
William Foushee Jr.
Richmond.
Virginia

1808- no 35



To.

The Medical Professors.—

Gentlemen,

Through the medium of this
Essay, permit me, respectively, to return
my warmest thanks, for the information
I have received, from each of you
^{course of} learned, and valuable Lectures;
and for your polite attention
to me.

That, each of you may
enjoy, in the full extent, the happiness,
and blessing of this life,
and Hereafter is the sincere wish
of your friend,

The Author,

The Minister of the Gospel

Friend

Thank you for the
kind and interesting letter
of the 10th inst. in relation
to the proposed
union of the
two churches.
I have been
much interested
in the subject
and have been
much gratified
to hear of the
progress of the
cause.

B

As my coming forward in the
Character of an Author, at
this time, is not a voluntary
act, further than complying
with the Statutes of the University,
I shall consider an apology
as unnecessary —

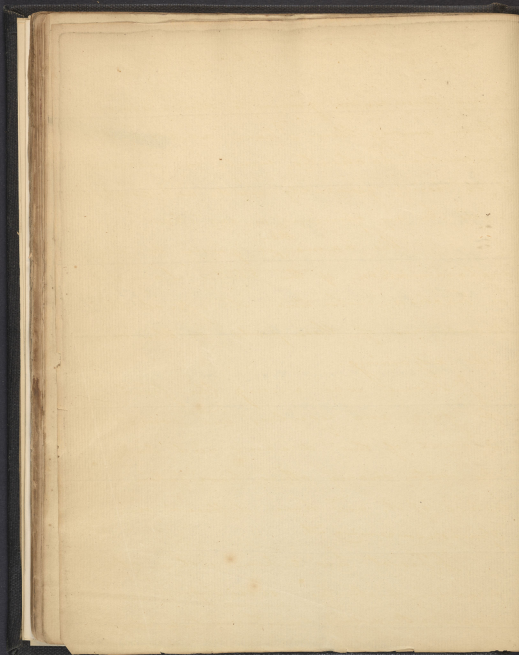
As my country friends in the
State of New York, at
this time, are not so
well, for the time being,
with the state of the
I am, however, in
as much as

Cyprus the teacher of the
many men who were given to the Church
from among them I have adopted that
you shall be able, mostly on account
of the frequency with which it is applied
to the expression, or any other

The same ^{then} given to an
explanation of the States Library,
in London, who then it affects the
importance of these parts, or the man
who explains.

If I had been among the first
to give any regular and correct
account of the library, and then
to write on any other have been
which of it and have defined some
of the same.

The first two taken from the
man who had been with the library
and the first two taken from the



(1.)
ON
Cynanche Trachealis &c

Many names are given to this Disease,
& from among them I have adopted that
Cynanche Trachealis, merely on account
of its being generally used, and as applic-
-able, in my opinion, as any other.

This name ^{then} is given to an
inflammation of the Glottis, Larynx,
or Trachea, whether it affects the
Membranes of these parts, or the mus-
-cles adjoining.

J^r. Home was among the first
who gave any regular, and correct
account of this disease, and since
he wrote, many others have taken
notice of it, and have diffused in
opinion concerning it.

M. Tissot has taken notice of a
disease, which he calls, Suffocating or
+ suffocatio Stridula by Homer, Trachitis by Boerhaave, Trach-
Cynanche Trachealis by Cullen, & pharyngitis of the tonsillae by Daubigny.

[Faint, illegible handwriting, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page.]

strangling ~~Fly~~† and from his description I presume it was the Croup, or a disease very ~~similar~~ nearly allied to Croup.

writes,

It has been observed by many, who have treated ~~of~~ ^{the} disease that, it seldom attacks persons ^{above} twelve years old; that ~~children~~ ^{children} while at the Breast, ^{rarely} ~~seldom~~ are ^{that} attacked, but ^{that} after this period the younger they are, the more they are liable to it.

My own observation, and experience have satisfied me that, the above observations are true, and I have further remarked that, those Children who are deprived of the Breast at an early period in life, are more liable to the Croup than, those who are suckled for a long time.

May not too soon a change in a Child's diet invite this disease?

† Tissot's Airs ampeupletic

The Cancers which produce this disease, are numerous, but more generally by Cold. I have observed it occurs most frequently in cold damp weather, and upon sudden changes in the temperature of the air.

Sea-port Towns, and situations contiguous, are said to be mostly affected with the Spasmodic Croup, and the remedies prescribed are, 1. warm Bath, 2. gentle purges, 3. Elixirs, ^{and} 4. antispasmodic Medicines, ^{such} as *Astragalus* &c.

Having never ~~resided~~ ^{resided} in any Sea-port Town, but always in an Inland Town, I have rarely met with this kind, but generally with that, ~~which~~ which is called by Dr. Michaelis Angina polyfura, # or the Humoral.

Many dissections have been made of Infants who died of this disease, and the appearances were, as follows, 1. no inflammation at all, these cases are # where a membrane is found adhering to the Trachea.

generally violent, and terminate suddenly. The morbid excitement has exceeds inflammation. This kind is the Spasmodic, and in my opinion, Bleeding should be our first remedy instead of Warm Bath &c. before mentioned, at least, I have found it to answer.

The next appearances which dissections show are, 2. Slight inflammation. 3. a thick mucus matter, 4 a pectinaceous natural membrane lining the whole internal surface of the upper part of the Trachea, and extending in the same manner downwards into some of its ramifications, this membrane is produced by the coagulating Lymph of the Blood.

When the serous vessels of the Trachea are tinged with Blood, it is called inflammatory. When a liquid matter is found in the Trachea, it is

called Humoral, and when a membrane is found adhering to the Trachea, it is called as I have said before Angina polyposa. But, all these different issues of Epiglottic Tracheitis (as Dr. Rush very correctly observes) are the effects of a difference only in its force, or in its duration: they all depend upon one remote and one proximate Cause.

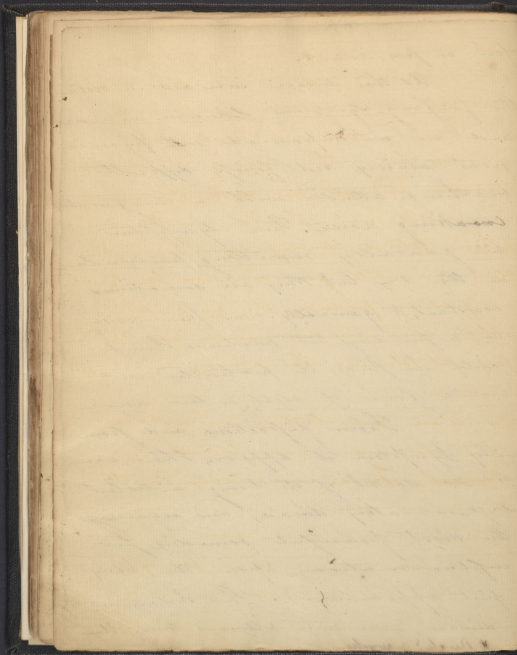
The premonitory symptoms of this disease are easily known, by a hoarseness, and a slight stertorous cough, and thus, in its forming state may be prevented, by a large purge of Calomel and Jalap, or a brisk Emetic of antimonial wine, Tartar Emetic, or Ipecac. Dr. Rush observes Children are seldom injured by a little excess in the operation of Emetics, and he therefore advises, that the Emetic should operate

four or five times.

As the disease increases in violence the foregoing symptoms likewise increase, and are accompanied with, pyrexia, great anxiety, restlessness, difficult breathing, attended with a disagreeable ~~creaking~~ ^{creaking} noise. These symptoms are generally remitting, particularly in the day, but they are sometimes constant, & generally runs their course in a few days, but sometimes though rarely, we find it protracted in a chronic form of eight, or ten days.

From dissections, and from every symptom it appears there, can be no doubt of its being a violent inflammatory disease, and requiring the most powerful remedies for inflammation, upon the very first appearance. This inflammatory disease, does not always run the

* Rush's works



usual course of inflammatory affection; for it frequently produces such an obstruction of the passage of the air, as suffocates and thereby proves suddenly fatal.

When the disease is completely formed, and attended with the usual symptoms, we should in the first place, bleed plentifully. I have found bleeding untill you occasion fainting, and puking, produce the happiest effects. some recommend, small & frequent bleeding, and among them, are Dr. Rush.

ly. Vomits are absolutely necessary after bleeding. I have found the stomach, almost invariably in this disease very dormant and requiring strong Emetics. I once gave a child about two years old, to the extent of eight or ten grains of Tartar Emetic without puking it. In these cases

I have always excited a vomiting by tickling the fauces with a feather or even running it as far down the throat as you can. This mode of purging is recommended by Dr. Rush —

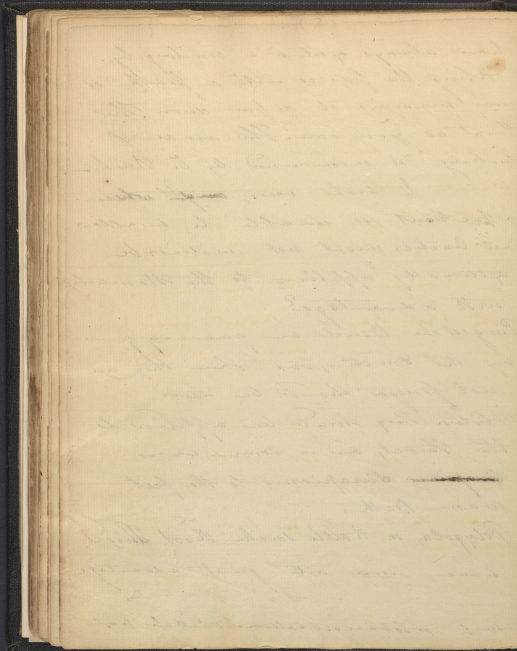
In such cases, ~~might~~ ^{which} a patient is unable to swallow an Emetic, might not emetics be occasionally applied to the stomach, with advantage?

✓ Purges. The Bowels are generally opened by the Emetics, but when they are not purges should be used.

Blisters. They should be applied to the throat, and in some cases ~~sinapisms~~ Sinapisms to the feet.
warm Bath.

Polygala, or Rattle Snake Root. This I have used with great advantage

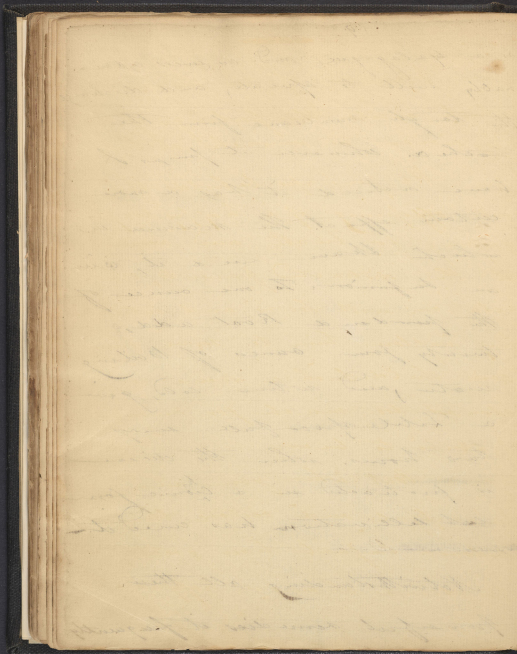
+ such as Tobacco. ✓ Calomel & Salap. best



is a Symplocne, and answers admirably well to separate, and discharge the tough membrane from the trachea. Whenever it pumps I have noticed it has a more certain effect. The Manner in which I have used it, is in an Infusion. To one ounce of the powdered Root add, twenty four ounces of Boiling water, and when cold, give a Table Spoon full every two hours. when the disease is protracted in a chronic form ~~but~~ salivation has cured it.

~~the Symplocne Root.~~

Notwithstanding all these powerful remedies it frequently

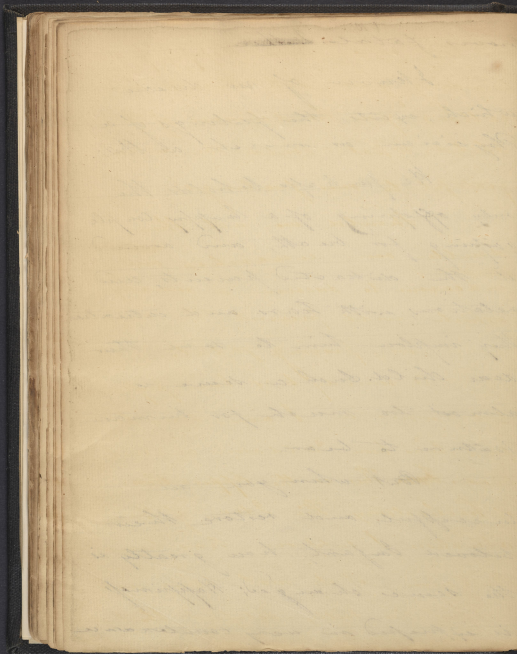


proves fatal. ~~It then~~

I know of no disease which, excites the feelings of a Physician in much as this;

He perhaps beholds the only offspring of a happy couple gasping for breath, and around it the distracted parents, and relations, with tears, and entreaties, they implore him to save their dear child. Such a scene is almost too much for human nature to bear.

But when you are successful, and restore their beloved Infant, how greatly is the scene changed; Happiness is expressed in every countenance



and the once more Hapless pair
 loading you with thanks, and
 calling you the deliverer of their
 Child. What could be more
 grateful to our feelings?

Should we not then,
 double our researches, and
 endeavour to discover a remedy
 which will prevent this disease
 from ever proving fatal?

A remedy has been proposed
 but which I am sorry to
 find has been seldom or never
 tried. ~~From~~ This is the Operation
 of Tracheotomy. The Idea of the
 Operation I suppose has been
 the Cause of its not being used.

I feel so fully satisfied that it

would answer, that, if one of my
 children was affected with Croup
 and the usual remedies failed
 I would not hesitate to have the
 operation performed. For a descrip-
 -tion of the Operation I refer you
 to Surgical Authors. ~~By~~

~~My~~ - I sincerely wish
 some eminent Surgeon would
 give it a fair trial, and publish
 his success to the world.

- Finis -

